The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

E. P. HAM, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY, Six cents, delivered by carriers (not weekly). 25 cents; subscribers by mail one year, $6.00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Agricultural Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For Year (in advance), $2.00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1.50; one extra to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

For Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CHOLERA.

Disease Breaking Out on the Upper Mississippi.

Eight Deaths at Louisiana, Missouri, Sunday Night—Citizens Leaving the Place—Four Life-Time Convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary Die of the Epidemic.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—A dispatch from the little town of Louisiana, in Northeastern Missouri, says that eight deaths from cholera occurred there between eight and twelve o'clock last night and great excitement prevails in the city. Hundreds of citizens are preparing to leave the place. The disease also is said to prevail at Troy and Hannibal and other places in that part of the State.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21.—One death occurred in the Penitentiary to-day, making eight being Albert W. Chamberlain, who was sent from Cuyahoga county three weeks ago, under a sentence for life for killing an old man named McConaughy, at Salem. This is the fourth life-time convict that has died in the past two weeks of cholera.

CINCINNATI, O., July 21.—Three deaths from cholera were reported to-day at the Health office.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 21.—The *Journal's* services from Mt. Vernon report four deaths to-day from cholera. The disease is exciting but few of the people have left the place. The new cases reported are of a milder type.

WASHINGTON.

New Buildings for Washington and Jefferson College—Father Murderously Assaults His Son.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 21, 1873.

The ground was broken to-day for the erection of the new buildings of the Washington and Jefferson College. The new buildings will be placed directly in front of the old ones and connected with them, and the old buildings are to be completely repaired and remodeled. The college grounds occupy a full square, and when the buildings are finished there will be few college grounds in the country that will compare with these.

A few days ago a German farmer named Alratz attacked and seriously pounded his son with a pitch fork. It is feared that the boy may not recover.

THE TURF.

Pacing Race at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 21, 1873.

The driving park this afternoon was the scene of much excitement among turf men, being the day appointed for the pacing race between F. Bird's "Brown Billy" and W. Rockhoie's "Flora"—mile heats, best three in five. "Billy" is a bay horse and "Flora" a wagon. "Billy" won the race in 2 52½, 2.53 and 3.00. The third heat was the best, and was hotly contested, being the closest by a foot ever seen at the track. "Billy" was largely the favorite in the betting, and a large amount of money was staked on the horses, both being heavily backed. The attendance was very large.

FIRE RECORD.

Industrial Works, Philadelphia, Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—A fire occurred this morning in the foundry of the Industrial Works, owned by Robert Sutton & Son, which caused a heavy loss. The firm are fully insured.

Conflagration at Jackson, Tennessee. Sunday Morning—Losses and Insurance.

JACKSON, TENN., July 21.—From the *Whig and Tribune* extra of to-day, and interview with agents of the various insurance companies received, the following particulars of the disastrous fire at this place Sunday morning are gleaned: Existence of fire was first indicated at 2 A. M. by Chief of Police McCabe discovering smoke issuing from the second story of a cellar beneath a frame building owned by Dr. G. A. Still, situated on the corner of Lafayette and Market streets, and occupied by O. Rosenberg as a saloon and restaurant. Before the alarm could be given flames consuming the Still building, in which was located Jno. B. Gaunt's variety store, the flames extended to the southward on Market street, destroying a single and two story frame store, owned by D. H. King, the former occupied by Chas. Cullen as a cigar store, the latter by the postoffice and *Whig and Tribune* office, and destroying apartments in the latter story. Its further progress in this direction was blocked off by the north wall of King's saloon, a four story building with fire proof roof. Extending east on Lafayette street, the conflagration rapidly consumed in successive order the single story brick store occupied by J. Samuels, 1 saloonist, and three story brick stores occupied by J. O'Conner & Bro., dry goods and leather dealers; Jno. Hall, saddlery establishment, and the frame tenement occupied by J. F. Riddock, dry goods dealer. Reaching up this time and extending across Center alley, the fire destroyed the three story brick buildings occupied by Keith & Vincent, dry goods dealers, and S. Baum, tobacconist. Here it marched east, and was checked by the intervention of brick walls having a fire proof roof, on the south side of Center alley, it destroyed three single story brick buildings owned by D. H. King, the former occupied by Mrs. H. F. Lackey, one of which buildings was occupied by George Scruggs, colored, with a stock valued at $500, on which there was no insurance, and which was totally lost.

The following is the valuation of losses to property holders: D. H. King, two single story and one three-story brick, valued at $14,000; insured to the amount of $10,000. Mrs. H. F. Lackey, one frame, valued at $650, total $5,650. Dr. G. A. Still, two-story frame, in which the fire originated, valued at $1,000; no insurance. J. D. Mason, two three-story brick stores, valued at $12,000; insured in Imperial of London, $4,000, and Manufacturers' Valley, of Memphis, $1,000. W. S. Calloway, one frame building and one single-story brick, valued at $2,000; insured in Home, of New Kinney, two two-story brick buildings valued at $7,000; no insurance. Mrs. Lucken, one single-story brick, valued at $1,000; insured for $250.

The stock of the different merchants is estimated as follows: Charles Cullen, $1,000; insured for $500 in Franklin of Philadelphia, 2000; stock total loss. Keith & Vincent, $6,000; insured in Commercial, of Memphis, $1,000; total loss; $2,102. James O'Connor & Bro., $6,000; insured, Home, of New York, $2,000; John B. Gaunt, stock $6,000; total loss; insurance, Hartford, $1,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Home, of New York, $1,000; Imperial, of London, $1,000; Manufacturers' Valley, of Memphis, $1,000; total, $5,102. James O'Connor & Bro., stock $6,000; insured, Imperial, London, $2,000; Home, New York, $2,000, Noel Wright, saddlery, stock, $1,500, nearly saved; Howard, Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,000; Hartford $1,000; J. Friedson, stock $17,000, about half saved; insured, Hartford, $5,000; Home, of New York, $3,000; Planters, of Memphis, $1,000; Imperial, of London, $2,000. Keith & Vincent, stock $18,000, insured, Home, of Memphis, Nashville, $2,000; Amazon, Cincinnati, $2,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,000; total insured. S. Baum, tobacconist, stock $1,000, most all saved; insured, Planters, Memphis, $500. J. Samuels, tobacconist, stock $1,000; insured, Memphis, $500. Nashville, $500, John Dods, confectioner, in Peachtree building, stock $1,000, insured, Home, $750 in the Home, of Georgia. W. W. Gates, Jr., & Co., clothiers, and J. W. Smith & Co., furniture, suffered a heavy loss in the shape of stock in anticipation of the fire reaching them; only covered by insurance to the amount of $1,000; estimates the aggregate loss in real estate over $45,000, on which there was an insurance of over $17,000, thus leaving a clear loss of $28,000. The loss of the merchandize in stock at over $25,000, upon which there was an insurance of over $13,000 and somewhat near two-thirds of the stock, making this amount saved. The stock involved with one or two exceptions was almost fairly covered by insurance. The loss falls heaviest on the property owners, but the general district will be a heavy loser, since with the recent surrounding in modern improvement, and with present progressing and better cases of houses in that portion of the city. The *Whig and Tribune* will not lose an issue having already appeared. Arrangements to continue are being made.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Williams are the only Cabinet officers now in Washington City.

At New Haven, Conn., Giovanni Gilon, an Italian padron, has been held in one hundred thousand dollars bail in each of four indictments, charging him with holding in servitude four boys, whom he sends out daily as street musicians and bootblacks.

The crop reports from Arkansas, Mississippi, and North Alabama continue favorable, although the greater portion of Mississippi is suffering for want of rain.

Yesterday afternoon the passenger train on the Bristol Railroad ran into a herd of cattle, near Bristol, Rhode Island, and the engineer and one car were thrown from the track. The engineer, Rufus Shipper, was killed. No passengers were injured.

The steamships City of Bristol, from Liverpool and Olympia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday. The Cunarder, Scotia, and Inman Line steamer, City of Brussels, arrived out yesterday.

J. H. Perry's patent leather manufactory, at Newark, N. J., was burned Sunday night. Loss $50,000; no insurance.

Professor Mac, charged with a murderous assault on Dr. Winslow, at Boston, on Saturday, has been held in default of $50,000 bail.

Ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, died at Concord Sunday evening, aged eighty.

Robert W. Sutton, supposed to be a resident of Addison, N. Y., was Sunday arrested at Westerville, in Franklin county, Ohio, on a lunacy commission and very wild. He had on his person a government license to sell cigars with Barnum's show.

George M. Berdine and Charles Curtis, alias Drake, arrested on Saturday at Louisville as suspected felons, were brought before the City Court yesterday. Nothing specific was found against them, and the bonds suspended until five o'clock, and both are supposed to have left town in the afternoon.

In Greenville, Floyd county, Indiana, on Saturday, it was reported that two men, named Buckbeight and Miller, engaged in a quarrel, resulting in Buckbeight striking Miller on the head with a single-tree, fracturing his skull, producing death.

The liabilities of R. A. Deforest & Son, who failed yesterday in Cleveland, are reported to be about $400,000. Assets are not yet known.

Robert S. Fowler, Superintendent of the Telegraph on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and of the Dubuque and Southwestern lines, died at his residence, in Dubuque, Iowa, at 10 o'clock last night, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was a native of New York, and had been a telegrapher for eighteen years.

Captain James Burns has captured the last remnant of the Apaches in Northern Arizona. In Castle Dome mountains three hundred Apaches are now on their way to Camp Verde, prisoners. More Apache raids and murders in Sonora are reported.

The yellow fever is spreading on the Gulf coast, and the cholera has appeared in Vera Cruz.

A fatal accident occurred in the Mason street excavation, San Francisco, yesterday. A rock weighing over a ton fell from the bank, crushing Andrew Cummings to a shapeless mass and fatally injuring John Gallagher.

Mayor Alvord received a letter to-night from Philadelphia stating that the Mayor of that city, members of Council and heads of departments, to the number of thirty-five, will leave for San Francisco July 26.

GAS COAL.

Its Scarcity in Europe—Where the Future Supply is to Come From.

[From the N. Y. Bulletin, July 21.]

The Berlin *Eisenbahnt*, of June 27, contains the following remarks, which seem to deserve notice: "The growing scarcity of gas coal in Europe casts forth a great deal of comment in the public prints. Europe has now scarcely enough for its own consumption, and the gas works of Spain and Dutch Colonies on the Pacific will henceforth have to look to the United States, especially to Pennsylvania and West Virginia, alone for a supply, except in cases where they have encroached in England years ahead."

Similar remarks come from the Ruhr country, in Western Prussia, where gas coal is produced, from Belgium and from France. The *Moniteur Le Commerce*, *La Lois Libre*, and the *Messager de Paris*, all papers that may be called standard on coal and financial matters, are teeming with articles to the same purport.

To us in the United States, the subject of a growing scarcity of gas coal, which seems to alarm so much the people on the Continent, is of the utmost importance, inasmuch as we are likely to soon be supplying the near by markets, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, with that necessary of life. In our already extensive relations with those countries it will also lend a considerably higher value to the coal reserves of those countries, which may be fortunate enough to possess good gas coal deposits, however distant from the sea, and by water; for while the foreign demand will take off the coal nearest the sea, from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, our great inland communication will educate the stores that are most handy further west. Not to speak of the congress on the Pacific, where, neither in China, nor in Japan, nor in the Island of Formosa, nor in Australia or New Zealand has coal yet been discovered, the field nearest at hand—Spanish America and the Pacific, is of vast importance to us already.

The enormous rise in the value of certain products, especially coffee, hides and copper, has during the past two years enriched all South and Central America; and the people are launching out in local improvements and luxury on a scale only equaled by the infusion of Cuban gold at the time of the present insurrection broke out. Municipal and private improvements such as we have not seen in our days, even in the most extravagant cases, are becoming the order of the day in Spanish America and the Brazils. The people have the money, and they spend it freely. Their several residences within the cities of those countries recently emigrants are palaces, and their villas, or country residences, they are not, instead of piles of masonry, with the windows all on a line with the street, and the doors all on a line with the sidewalk, as we see in our cities, but on the plan of the villas of the Romans in the time of the Cæsars, in a spacious American city of the first or second rank will be found three times what there is to a quarter of it of the same size, the more so as social intercourse is a great deal less antiquated and more after the warm latitudes than what it is the year through in the generality of our States. This will suffice to show the gas producer of the new countries, for we shall have to supply hence forward and always, as the Berlin review puts it, "the demand."

The fabulous selling to tide-water from the coal regions will, of course, reap the benefit from this enlarged business; but it will be found that as soon as our next door neighbors have commenced to use our ordinary coal and we large quantities for the past six or eight months, Canada visiting, with us in supplying them, yet a goodly portion falling to our share, that is to be permanent. Therefore, that more than ever we shall be encouraged on the localities where actual coal for gas purposes to be drawn and the as we are able to extract it fast enough to meet requirements the inference is that such coal, now comparatively of little value, will in a few years be more and more sought after, and in the course of time attain a considerable higher market value.

Apropos to this important article in the coal trade, we have the prospect of an inexhaustible supply being drawn from the coal fields of Virginia, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. That line runs through the heart of a coal and iron belt which is, at present, its richness and its variety of these minerals is positively unequaled by anything yet discovered in any part of the world. The quality of the coal is inexhaustible; and experiments have demonstrated that its yield of gas is equal to that of the best English coal. These deposits lie on the route of direct water communication via the Ohio and the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and are within a moderate distance, via the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, of the Atlantic seaboard. With such a connection and restraints of attempted civilization seem to change his nature, to deteriorate his physical and mental faculties, and to leave him not only the wreck of his former self but the hopeless victim of chafing depression and malignant disease.

The last decade, with the progress of railroads and telegraphic lines through the last hunting grounds of the red man, with the rapid spread of the white man's civilization and the white man's children, has wrought a marvelous change in the habitations and the temper of the original occupants of the soil. The inexorable grasp of progress lays hold upon the haunts of the Indian hunter, the buffalo and the deer, and wrests them from those whom nature designed to live by the chase, and converts them into the home of the husbandman and society in its organized forms. When the peals of the historic bell over the building in which the Congress of 1776 sat proclaimed freedom to all the land, the white man still lingered the Atlantic shore of the continent, and the Appalachian chain was his *ultima thule*. A century has not yet elapsed, and our people, with their powerful government stands with one foot on the Atlantic and the other three thousand five hundred miles across the continent on the Pacific, and in the interval the immense space civilization has already planted herself, of has fixed her keen eye for future occupants.

This conflict of opposite human agencies has been coincident with the laying of the sites of the future town and Plymouth Rock, and the struggle has been obstructed by the victory on the one hand and irresistible aggression on the other. The plan of the country, in colonial times, and our own government since, has been to harmonize these antagonistic forces, but without satisfactory result. Every decade has proved that the Indian is fleeting wasting rapidly away; pond nations have become extinct, and the remnants of those still left are fast declining in numbers and spirit. Every effort to arrest the decadence of the aboriginal race has proved in vain. Within our own borders, more numerously populated, less than three hundred thousand of the aboriginal race remain, while their places have been filled by more than forty millions of active and industrious white men. This depopulation is charged to the neglect of the government, for almost one of the first acts under the Constitution was provision for the protection of the Indian.

In 1790 it ceases to trade with the Indians were granted by the Superintendent of the Department of such person as the President saw fit to appoint for that purpose. The parties gave bonds in the penal sum of $1,000 to observe all laws and rules for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indians. Licenses were granted for two years.

In 1832 the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created by act of Congress, and placed in the line of regular returns in the progress of a Tribune party, to be, under the name of *Petroleum V. Soder*, each month issues a sheet professing to give complete information on the subject, and as we go to press the first issue of this talented individual is mainly filled by Timothy Titcomb's letter to the Hon. Jno. B. Gaunty, stock $6,000; total loss; insurance, Hartford, $1,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Home, of New York, $1,000; Imperial, of London, $1,000; Manufacturers' Valley, of Memphis, $1,000; total, $5,102. James O'Connor & Bro., stock $6,000; insured, Imperial, London, $2,000; Home, New York, $2,000, Noel Wright, saddlery, stock, $1,500, nearly saved; Howard, Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,000; Hartford $1,000; J. Friedson, stock $17,000, about half saved; insured, Hartford, $5,000; Home, of New York, $3,000; Planters, of Memphis, $1,000; Imperial, of London, $2,000. Keith & Vincent, stock $18,000, insured, Home, of Memphis, Nashville, $2,000; Amazon, Cincinnati, $2,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,000; total insured. S. Baum, tobacconist, stock $1,000, most all saved; insured, Planters, Memphis, $500. J. Samuels, tobacconist, stock $1,000; insured, Memphis, $500. Nashville, $500, John Dods, confectioner, in Peachtree building, stock $1,000, insured, Home, $750 in the Home, of Georgia. W. W. Gates, Jr., & Co., clothiers, and J. W. Smith & Co., furniture, suffered a heavy loss in the shape of stock in anticipation of the fire reaching them; only covered by insurance to the amount of $1,000; estimates the aggregate loss in real estate over $45,000, on which there was an insurance of over $17,000, thus leaving a clear loss of $28,000. The loss of the merchandize in stock at over $25,000, upon which there was an insurance of over $13,000 and somewhat near two-thirds of the stock, making this amount saved. The stock involved with one or two exceptions was almost fairly covered by insurance. The loss falls heaviest on the property owners, but the general district will be a heavy loser, since with the recent surrounding in modern improvement, and with present progressing and better cases of houses in that portion of the city. The *Whig and Tribune* will not lose an issue having already appeared. Arrangements to continue are being made.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Williams are the only Cabinet officers now in Washington City.

At New Haven, Conn., Giovanni Gilon, an Italian padron, has been held in one hundred thousand dollars bail in each of four indictments, charging him with holding in servitude four boys, whom he sends out daily as street musicians and bootblacks.

The crop reports from Arkansas, Mississippi, and North Alabama continue favorable, although the greater portion of Mississippi is suffering for want of rain.

Yesterday afternoon the passenger train on the Bristol Railroad ran into a herd of cattle, near Bristol, Rhode Island, and the engineer and one car were thrown from the track. The engineer, Rufus Shipper, was killed. No passengers were injured.

The steamships City of Bristol, from Liverpool and Olympia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday. The Cunarder, Scotia, and Inman Line steamer, City of Brussels, arrived out yesterday.

J. H. Perry's patent leather manufactory, at Newark, N. J., was burned Sunday night. Loss $50,000; no insurance.

Professor Mac, charged with a murderous assault on Dr. Winslow, at Boston, on Saturday, has been held in default of $50,000 bail.

Ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, died at Concord Sunday evening, aged eighty.

Robert W. Sutton, supposed to be a resident of Addison, N. Y., was Sunday arrested at Westerville, in Franklin county, Ohio, on a lunacy commission and very wild. He had on his person a government license to sell cigars with Barnum's show.

George M. Berdine and Charles Curtis, alias Drake, arrested on Saturday at Louisville as suspected felons, were brought before the City Court yesterday. Nothing specific was found against them, and the bonds suspended until five o'clock, and both are supposed to have left town in the afternoon.

In Greenville, Floyd county, Indiana, on Saturday, it was reported that two men, named Buckbeight and Miller, engaged in a quarrel, resulting in Buckbeight striking Miller on the head with a single-tree, fracturing his skull, producing death.

The liabilities of R. A. Deforest & Son, who failed yesterday in Cleveland, are reported to be about $400,000. Assets are not yet known.

Robert S. Fowler, Superintendent of the Telegraph on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and of the Dubuque and Southwestern lines, died at his residence, in Dubuque, Iowa, at 10 o'clock last night, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was a native of New York, and had been a telegrapher for eighteen years.

Captain James Burns has captured the last remnant of the Apaches in Northern Arizona. In Castle Dome mountains three hundred Apaches are now on their way to Camp Verde, prisoners. More Apache raids and murders in Sonora are reported.

The yellow fever is spreading on the Gulf coast, and the cholera has appeared in Vera Cruz.

A fatal accident occurred in the Mason street excavation, San Francisco, yesterday. A rock weighing over a ton fell from the bank, crushing Andrew Cummings to a shapeless mass and fatally injuring John Gallagher.

Mayor Alvord received a letter to-night from Philadelphia stating that the Mayor of that city, members of Council and heads of departments, to the number of thirty-five, will leave for San Francisco July 26.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Big Flowing Well on Sage Run—Items From Other Quarters.

We find the following items in the Oil City *Derrick* of the 21st:

The Big well, on Sage Run, is now flowing at the rate of over two hundred and fifty barrels a day, though not fitted through the third sand. The success of this latest venture produces considerable excitement in oil circles, and scores of operators have for several days past been trying to secure desirable leases in the vicinity. The shallow nature and permanent character of the territory, as compared with the deep depth and uncertainty of the lower districts, render it most inviting field for cautious operators, and any fair price for oil is sure to induce the most extensive developments in this quarter during the coming season. Leases are being taken all over the vicinity, and half a dozen around Salem, two miles below, were sold to-day. The well No. 2 on the second hundred barrels for a considerable time, and is still pumping and flowing about half its original production. The Sage Run well, on the Sandy Rock Sands well, struck last September, pumps over thirty barrels; the remainder is allowed to run away half the time. There is little question that a rich oil field exists in this section, which will be developed whenever the market improves sufficiently to warrant the undertaking. What with the prospects of valuable territory about Henry's bend, in the neighborhood of Tidioute, and around and beyond Sage Run, it is by no means unlikely that Oil City may be at last become the center of a section of territory as profitable as any in the region. Leading capitalists are ready to give it a thorough test when the proper time arrives, meanwhile they have prudence enough to wait quietly the prosperous days when rates will obtain for the product as to render operations remunerative.

The "Tide Well" well, near Turkey Run, in the St. Petersburg district, was drilled to the depth of 1,329 feet in thirty-five days. It is reported doing seventy barrels a day.

A number of drilling wells will be completed within the next few days, which will do much to indicate the character of a large section of supposed territory about Millerstown and Modoc.

The Mount Sage well, on the Gaiser farm, at Canoe Creek, in the northern part of Beaver township, reached the sand last Tuesday, and on Wednesday night there were several hundred feet of oil standing in the hole.

The *Record* says Phillips Brothers, Forrest & Hardman have a new well going down on the Rooker farm, Parker's Landing, which promises well. They are the owners of the largest producing well in the Pithole district, which is yielding thirty-five barrels daily.

One of those Munchausen documents facetiously termed an "oil circular," is to be issued at Titusville to-day. It places the production at—27,000 barrels; the daily runs at 18,000 barrels; over 25,000 men get his pay and his information from Titusville refiners and pipe lines, who must bear the brunt of the lie.

A correspondent of the Jamestown *Dimocrat* writes from Titusville, Cattaraugus county, that the Foster well is pumping from eight to ten barrels per day of heavy gravity oil, and is increasing. The striking of the well has evidently great attention in that vicinity, but the folks will soon find that ten barrels wells won't pay extensively with oil over two dollars.

Devil's Lake is a summer resort in Wisconsin. This is not the one the Chicagoans expect to patronize in the hereafter.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Stirring News from Texas.

Large Mexican Force Marching to the Rio Grande.

Report of a Desperate Battle.

American Teachers in Japan

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1873.

War on the Border.

News has been received here from San Antonio, Texas, the headquarters of Gen. Augur, commanding the department, that the Mexican General Revilla with a force of 1,000 men, crossed the Rio Grande at the head of a division. Exactly what this means is not now known, but the natural inference is that such a movement of so large a body of troops must be with hostile intent, and if so stirring intelligence may be looked for at almost any moment. In fact it was stated to-day in several quarters that a Texas paper had been received here containing particulars of a desperate engagement on the fourth of July between the American troops and a large detachment of Mexican Kickapoo Indians. Our forces were said to have been victorious, but that Gen. Mackenzie was killed. On inquiry of the War Department officials to-night they state that the department had not as yet received any official advices of any such engagement, and knew nothing more of it than the common rumor. If such an engagement has taken place, no one of the same must reach military headquarters in due form in a very short time.

Education in Japan.

Intelligence has been received here indicating that the Japanese government cannot be very well pleased with its experiment of employing American teachers in its Educational department. General Capron, who went out to Japan, took with him several male and female teachers, and more have been expecting to follow, but on the 19th of June the government issued an order that hereafter no foreign teachers should be employed without a license; the intention, it is said, being to give a license to none teaching the Christian religion.

Indian Affairs—Civilization versus Savage Life—March of Sentiment—Antagonistic Forces—Government Cares for the Red Man—Experiments in Administration—The Establishment of an Indian Bureau—Failure of a Purely Civil Management—Religious Denominations and Societies Called to the Aid of the Government—Apportionment of the Tribes Amongst the Same.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1873.

The administration of the affairs of the wild aboriginal tribes of human beings who roam over our vast public domain has always been an important branch of the executive power of the government. From the very beginning there has seemed to be an irreconcilable antagonism, and though individual or tribal instances have occurred in which the red man has laid aside the tomahawk and the scalping knife, he has changed his savage, predatory state for a life of quiet, he has left the lesser crimes, as we might term them, of pillage, and the destructive forms of vice. From the lofty bearing of the warrior, coursing the vast plain or climbing the mountain in unrestrained and invigorating health, imparting freedom, the subjection and restraints of attempted civilization seem to change his nature, to deteriorate his physical and mental faculties, and to leave him not only the wreck of his former self but the hopeless victim of chafing depression and malignant disease.

The last decade, with the progress of railroads and telegraphic lines through the last hunting grounds of the red man, with the rapid spread of the white man's civilization and the white man's children, has wrought a marvelous change in the habitations and the temper of the original occupants of the soil. The inexorable grasp of progress lays hold upon the haunts of the Indian hunter, the buffalo and the deer, and wrests them from those whom nature designed to live by the chase, and converts them into the home of the husbandman and society in its organized forms. When the peals of the historic bell over the building in which the Congress of 1776 sat proclaimed freedom to all the land, the white man still lingered the Atlantic shore of the continent, and the Appalachian chain was his *ultima thule*. A century has not yet elapsed, and our people, with their powerful government stands with one foot on the Atlantic and the other three thousand five hundred miles across the continent on the Pacific, and in the interval the immense space civilization has already planted herself, of has fixed her keen eye for future occupants.

This conflict of opposite human agencies has been coincident with the laying of the sites of the future town and Plymouth Rock, and the struggle has been obstructed by the victory on the one hand and irresistible aggression on the other. The plan of the country, in colonial times, and our own government since, has been to harmonize these antagonistic forces, but without satisfactory result. Every decade has proved that the Indian is fleeting wasting rapidly away; pond nations have become extinct, and the remnants of those still left are fast declining in numbers and spirit. Every effort to arrest the decadence of the aboriginal race has proved in vain. Within our own borders, more numerously populated, less than three hundred thousand of the aboriginal race remain, while their places have been filled by more than forty millions of active and industrious white men. This depopulation is charged to the neglect of the government, for almost one of the first acts under the Constitution was provision for the protection of the Indian.

In 1790 it ceases to trade with the Indians were granted by the Superintendent of the Department of such person as the President saw fit to appoint for that purpose. The parties gave bonds in the penal sum of $1,000 to observe all laws and rules for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indians. Licenses were granted for two years.

In 1832 the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created by act of Congress, and placed in the line of regular returns in the progress of a Tribune party, to be, under the name of *Petroleum V. Soder*, each month issues a sheet professing to give complete information on the subject, and as we go to press the first issue of this talented individual is mainly filled by Timothy Titcomb's letter to the Hon. Jno. B. Gaunty, stock $6,000; total loss; insurance, Hartford, $1,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Home, of New York, $1,000; Imperial, of London, $1,000; Manufacturers' Valley, of Memphis, $1,000; total, $5,102. James O'Connor & Bro., stock $6,000; insured, Imperial, London, $2,000; Home, New York, $2,000, Noel Wright, saddlery, stock, $1,500, nearly saved; Howard, Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,000; Hartford $1,000; J. Friedson, stock $17,000, about half saved; insured, Hartford, $5,000; Home, of New York, $3,000; Planters, of Memphis, $1,000; Imperial, of London, $2,000. Keith & Vincent, stock $18,000, insured, Home, of Memphis, Nashville, $2,000; Amazon, Cincinnati, $2,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,000; total insured. S. Baum, tobacconist, stock $1,000, most all saved; insured, Planters, Memphis, $500. J. Samuels, tobacconist, stock $1,000; insured, Memphis, $500. Nashville, $500, John Dods, confectioner, in Peachtree building, stock $1,000, insured, Home, $750 in the Home, of Georgia. W. W. Gates, Jr., & Co., clothiers, and J. W. Smith & Co., furniture, suffered a heavy loss in the shape of stock in anticipation of the fire reaching them; only covered by insurance to the amount of $1,000; estimates the aggregate loss in real estate over $45,000, on which there was an insurance of over $17,000, thus leaving a clear loss of $28,000. The loss of the merchandize in stock at over $25,000, upon which there was an insurance of over $13,000 and somewhat near two-thirds of the stock, making this amount saved. The stock involved with one or two exceptions was almost fairly covered by insurance. The loss falls heaviest on the property owners, but the general district will be a heavy loser, since with the recent surrounding in modern improvement, and with present progressing and better cases of houses in that portion of the city. The *Whig and Tribune* will not lose an issue having already appeared. Arrangements to continue are being made.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Williams are the only Cabinet officers now in Washington City.

At New Haven, Conn., Giovanni Gilon, an Italian padron, has been held in one hundred thousand dollars bail in each of four indictments, charging him with holding in servitude four boys, whom he sends out daily as street musicians and bootblacks.

The crop reports from Arkansas, Mississippi, and North Alabama continue favorable, although the greater portion of Mississippi is suffering for want of rain.

Yesterday afternoon the passenger train on the Bristol Railroad ran into a herd of cattle, near Bristol, Rhode Island, and the engineer and one car were thrown from the track. The engineer, Rufus Shipper, was killed. No passengers were injured.

The steamships City of Bristol, from Liverpool and Olympia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday. The Cunarder, Scotia, and Inman Line steamer, City of Brussels, arrived out yesterday.

J. H. Perry's patent leather manufactory, at Newark, N. J., was burned Sunday night. Loss $50,000; no insurance.

Professor Mac, charged with a murderous assault on Dr. Winslow, at Boston, on Saturday, has been held in default of $50,000 bail.

Ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, died at Concord Sunday evening, aged eighty.

Robert W. Sutton, supposed to be a resident of Addison, N. Y., was Sunday arrested at Westerville, in Franklin county, Ohio, on a lunacy commission and very wild. He had on his person a government license to sell cigars with Barnum's show.

George M. Berdine and Charles Curtis, alias Drake, arrested on Saturday at Louisville as suspected felons, were brought before the City Court yesterday. Nothing specific was found against them, and the bonds suspended until five o'clock, and both are supposed to have left town in the afternoon.

In Greenville, Floyd county, Indiana, on Saturday, it was reported that two men, named Buckbeight and Miller, engaged in a quarrel, resulting in Buckbeight striking Miller on the head with a single-tree, fracturing his skull, producing death.

The liabilities of R. A. Deforest & Son, who failed yesterday in Cleveland, are reported to be about $400,000. Assets are not yet known.

Robert S. Fowler, Superintendent of the Telegraph on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and of the Dubuque and Southwestern lines, died at his residence, in Dubuque, Iowa, at 10 o'clock last night, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was a native of New York, and had been a telegrapher for eighteen years.

Captain James Burns has captured the last remnant of the Apaches in Northern Arizona. In Castle Dome mountains three hundred Apaches are now on their way to Camp Verde, prisoners. More Apache raids and murders in Sonora are reported.

The yellow fever is spreading on the Gulf coast, and the cholera has appeared in Vera Cruz.

A fatal accident occurred in the Mason street excavation, San Francisco, yesterday. A rock weighing over a ton fell from the bank, crushing Andrew Cummings to a shapeless mass and fatally injuring John Gallagher.

Mayor Alvord received a letter to-night from Philadelphia stating that the Mayor of that city, members of Council and heads of departments, to the number of thirty-five, will leave for San Francisco July 26.

CRIMES.

Alleged Conspirator Admitted to Bail.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—A. C. Goss, arrested yesterday on a charge of conspiracy with Wm. E. Underson and others to defraud Insurance companies, gave bail this afternoon in $16,000, and was released. Judge Gilmer having reduced the bail from $25,000 to $16,000.

Murdered With a Pitchfork.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Isaac Logan was stabbed and killed with a pitchfork by his wife, Sarah Searen, at Linden, Union county, New Jersey. Logan was in the field loading a wagon with hay, when Kearen, who had been on a spree, came up, took the pitchfork from him and stabbed him three times in the lower part of the body, inflicting wounds from which he died this evening.

Arrested for a Heinous Offense.

PORTLAND, ME., July 21.—Isaac A. Gould, widower, aged forty-five, was arrested in Yarmouth to-day for repeated incest upon a daughter thirteen years of age.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of Powder Mills Near Tamaqua—One Man Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—One of H. A. Meloy & Co.'s powder mills near Tamaqua, was blown up this morning, and Samuel Miller, of Tamaqua, killed. The mill was a total loss, and fully insured.

Brakeman Fatally Hurt at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 21, 1873.

A young man named Gale, of Delphi, was injured in switching in the freight yards, late last night, while attempting to make a coupling, was caught between the cars and horribly crushed, rendering his recovery hopeless. His friends reside in Sandusky, Ohio. His age is twenty one and he is unmarried.

Senator Morton in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., July 21.—Senator Morton and party, who arrived in this city from Colorado, was serenaded by the band of the Fifth United States Infantry this evening, and many citizens and officers called and paid their respects. In response to repeated calls from the large throng of people who had assembled in front of the hotel, he spoke briefly, in the course of which he stated his visit had no political purpose in view, and expressed the opinion that all questions tending to divide the country and array one section against another had been settled. He said he believed in the Sabbath for Kansas, and he expresses himself highly pleased with the evidence of thrift and progress everywhere presented.

Bad State of Affairs in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 21.—An official dispatch from Santiago De Cuba announces a heavy engagement with the insurgents. No particulars. There is a general want of confidence among the merchants. Exchange and gold are rising daily, and the merchants have no faith in paper currency. A commercial crisis seems inevitable.

Started on His "Row" to New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Joseph C. Cloud started hence this evening to row to New Orleans for a wager of $5,000, the conditions being that he will not sleep on shore till he reaches the latter place. The boat will be carried over the Pottsville and put into the Ohio river. The boat weighs sixty pounds.

The Perils of Our Public Schools.

While the American common school, considered as a scholastic agency, has, doubtless, been prodigiously enlarged during the last twenty years, it is in part of some of its accessories much more to be dreaded as an anchor in the past, without which it cannot hold together in the future—its functions as the natural teacher of public virtue, and the training school of American citizenship. In our most popular common schools intellectual brilliancy and what is called "culture" override everything. But little instruction is given, either in patriotism or morals. The Bible is rarely put out, or any formally and contemptuously used as to be of little avail. The personal, religious and moral character of the teacher is too often a secondary consideration. In short, the same general tendency which is overlaying our society with the gross materialism, its rampant and willful intellectualism, its worship of power and outward show of success, and everything for the great carnal society of lies of life—are flowing in upon the people's school, and these a growing party pledged to secularize entirely, its character and office;—in place of the training school of public character, intelligence and virtue, to make it a purely intellectual drill, a mere dispensation and knowledge, confined to the lowest range of the intellect, and that only as well to teach the physical sciences: well to develop the body; dwell on brain and the eye to artistic perception. But the pupil loses God, the soul, and eternal moral relations altogether. If his family is

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873.

Cincinnati claims a present population of 405,000, based on the data furnished by the new city directory. The census, however, always upsets the calculations based on directories.

The Yale boat crew, which carried off the honors in the late aquatic contest on the Connecticut, was a Western one. Only two of the six were from the East, the other four being from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

Lord Westbury, whose death was yesterday announced by cable, acquired great fame as a lawyer under the name of Richard Bethell. He became Solicitor General in 1852; Attorney General in 1856; and Lord Chancellor in 1861. This office he resigned on the 8th of July, 1865.

We give herewith a table of the receipts of crude oil at this port to Saturday last, and the exports of refined oil. The total receipts, it will be seen, have passed the million point:

	Bbls.
Crude oil receipts, January to July 19, 1873	1,020,374
January to July 19, 1872	602,500
Increase	438,774
Refined oil shipments, Jan. to July 19, 1873	461,349
January to July 19, 1872	383,493
Increase	77,856

The wholesale defalcation in the Brooklyn Trust Company, accompanied by the suicide of the delinquent, while it shows that dishonesty can be carried on for years under the shield of a high reputation, is another melancholy instance of the power exercised by the greed of gain and the lust for wealth which are growing sharply characteristic of the present day. This unholy greed is driving all sense of honesty and responsibility out of those whom it possesses; and we shall never get back, as a people, to our normal condition, until every man in a place of trust and responsibility feels deeply, in his heart of hearts, that honesty is better than wealth, and a deserved good name better than gain. When we can get down to that "hard pan" for a foundation, we can secure firmness and solidity to our financial edifice, and not before.

Some of the American papers are complaining because the catalogue of American productions in the Vienna Exposition does not compare favorably with that of even the smallest States of Europe, Switzerland, for example; but we see no reason to complain. Switzerland is near to Vienna, while America is far away, and that accounts for the difference. In our State fairs, the county in which the exhibition is held always has the best—the principal—display; the counties adjoining, the next best, and those far off, either a very poor show or none at all. The same is true of National fairs. The State in which any such fair may be held will have the first place; the nearest States the second, and the remoter States the last place; and in a World's fair the same rule must necessarily apply. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the United States comes in at the foot of the list in Vienna.

It is objected to a recently published work called *"Purple and Fine Linen,"* that it is full of "sensationalism," and accordingly the author tries to justify himself against this criticism, in a letter to the New York papers, in which he says:

> "I am a believer in the glory of art for art's sake, and in the one perfect literary morality of simple truth. I do not concern myself with the question whether or no *Edwin Drood's* or *Jack Bodell's* characters are copies of impure personalities. It is enough for my purpose that they are copies."

That is, he admits that the characters of his book are impure personalities, but claims that they are true to the reality, being actual copies. But where is the necessity for making the copies? Neither art, nature, or truth, requires that the indecent and impure shall be copied. Familiarity with such things blunts the perceptions, and breeds a tolerance of them which is criminal. Cannot "a believer in the glory of art for art's sake," find something decent and pure to copy, instead of degrading art by lending its aid to the dignifying of filth and obscenity?

The crops in Western Pennsylvania are nearly all gathered, and although we have no figures on which to base an estimate, it is safe to say, from the data in our possession, that the general yield will compare favorably with last year. The two seasons of 1872 and 1873 were very much alike. The early spring, in both years, was cold and wet, followed by a long dry period in May and June. The wheat and rye crops, however, came forward, the wheat better this year than last, and the yield is consequently much better. In the region immediately around this city, the hay crop is short and deficient, although not more so than in 1872, but in those sections that were visited with showers during the dry period, it is better than last year. Corn, however, is everywhere backward, and the oats crop is very short in the straw, as well as deficient in the grain. The corn may yet catch up, with good growing weather, but the cold nights which have characterized the season thus far have not been favorable to its rapid growth. Potatoes, through fear of the potato bug, which worked such ruin last year, were not so largely planted as usual; but the bug has not been as destructive as was expected, and we may therefore reasonably look for a yield equal to last year's. Taken altogether, the general crop throughout Western Pennsylvania cannot be said to be a good one, or up to the average; but is better than that which preceded it. The production of fruit, however, is very short whilst that of 1872 was very full.

"Who is running this thing?" The two fragments or fractions of the Democracy of Ohio, the "regulars" and the Allen county "economists" both claim to be the leaders. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, for instance, asserts that "the 30th of July must be kept sacred with the 6th of August, or march to nothing." That is, the "regulars" must lead or there will be a "row." The Allen county fanatics do not appear to have any newspaper organ in Ohio, but have to depend upon the Chicago *Times* to grind out the music for them, which it does in manner and style as follows, to wit, viz:

> "Now, if the acts of July deserve above all things to march straight to perdition, the very best thing it can do is to 'right dress with the 6th of August. If 'the 30th of July' proceeds to execute this military movement at the command of the drill-sergeants of legislatures, it will soon find itself simply a part of a new ornithorhynchus,—a new organized contradiction,—without a solitary pronounced principle, or a single consecrated purpose, save that of the latter part of the contradiction, which is identical with that of one Judas, who was 'a thief, and carried the bag.' If 'the 30th of July' understands itself, it will make a distinct issue with the commandment of the objects, and then invite any one who chooses to 'right dress' with it."

Considering that the Allen county movement has not been responded to in any other county, has no organ, and is the mere experiment of a handful of adventurous politicians, this claim that it shall have the lead, that it shall "run the thing," and that the "regulars," constituting the great body of the opposition, shall fall in at the tail, is both ridiculous and preposterous. If the "regulars" have one particle of spirit left in them, they will resent this impudent attempt to transfer them, bag and baggage, to the camp of a contemptibly small and newly-formed organization, and will keep the running of this thing in their own hands.

A correspondent of the New York *Express*, writing from Virginia, says:

> "Political equality necessitates to some extent social equality, and social equality eventually leads to amalgamation, or a mixture of the races—a double sin on the part of the white man, a sin against God and a sin against the purity and integrity of his own race."

Political equality does *not* necessitate social equality. There is, in fact, no such thing as social equality. The political equality which prevails among the white race does not carry with it anything that can be tortured into the semblance of social equality, and there is no reason, even if such a thing as social equality existed, why political equality between the whites and blacks should carry with it any other results than among the whites exclusively. Equal rights in public conveyances, hotels and all public amusements is not social equality, social life being private, and social equality, under individual control. As to "amalgamation," *that* was the sin of slavery and its natural result. The people of Virginia felt no fear of it so long as the negro was a slave, and they could sell their half and quarter blood children in the Southern slave markets. They saw that frequently, and profited by it, without a word of reproof. Why, then, complain of it now? It was the product of the political *in*-equality between the races, and not of their equality; and we venture to guess that, in Virginia, there has been much less of it since emancipation than before. Even the correspondent from which we have quoted admits that the breach between the two races grows wider and wider—each taking its own course and keeping clear of the other. There are separate churches, separate schools, and separate relations for each; but this separate condition of the two races does not necessarily involve hostility between them. There is mutual and friendly co-operation and intercourse, but the two remain as distinct as day and night; and there is much more danger that the two races will gradually drift wider apart than there is of the bugbear which this Virginian correspondent conjures up to scare the people of the North.

GAS COAL.

We publish, to-day, an article from the New York *Bulletin* on the scarcity of coal in Europe, which will naturally attract the attention of all our readers. Coal is a subject in which every one in this region is more or less concerned; and the prospect opened up by the facts on which the article referred to dwells, is one that must excite a lively feeling of wonder and interest.

England has hitherto supplied the demand of the world for gas coal, the United States excepted; and the time was, not very long since, when even the seaport cities of the United States obtained their gas coal from Liverpool. Of late years, however, New Orleans has obtained her supplies from here, as have all the other Western and Southern cities, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has enabled all the Eastern cities to get what bituminous coal they wanted for gas purposes from along the line of that important thoroughfare. While the western part of Pennsylvania, therefore, has supplied the entire country with the coal used for the manufacture of gas, the supply of all the rest of the world, for that purpose, has been drawn from the coal mines of England.

The recent advance of the price of coal in England, however, and the fact that the mines of that country cannot be depended upon for an unlimited supply has naturally turned attention to the only other source of supply—the United States; and in all the United States there is but one comparatively small region in which gas coal can be found—Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia. There is plenty of coal in other regions; but gas coal equal to the English is found only in the limited area we have indicated.

The article in the *Bulletin* (which we quote more for its facts than its theories) refers to Western Virginia as the prospective source of supply for the anticipated demand from abroad; but Western Pennsylvania is now supplying all the gas coal that is on the market; and although West Virginia has an abundant supply, along with us, it is as yet an undeveloped industry with her. There is an excellent market, however, for all that both can produce, so that there will be no rivalry, and it is certain that, for many years to come, the chief part of the demand from abroad, when it comes, must be met by our Western Pennsylvania mines.

And come that demand must, sooner or later. The consumption of gas is constantly increasing, for gas is a convenience as well as a luxury, and the people who dwell in cities will have it, if its price does not mount too high. The market is therefore an unfailing one, and if England cannot meet its demands—cannot even supply the wants of the neighboring continent of Europe, there is nothing left but to have recourse to Western Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The production of gas coal in this and the adjoining counties is already a distinct industry. The millions of bushels of bituminous coal shipped East over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and West over the Pan Handle and Fort Wayne Roads, are for gas alone, and quite a number of mines are now engaged exclusively in the gas coal business. The companies which carry them on have a large equipment of cars constantly employed in the transportation of coal, and the business has this advantage, that, being without competition, the market is without fluctuation, and the demand being constant and reliable, capital can be invested in it with a fixed certainty of an adequate return.

It is something, therefore, for the owners of coal lands and the operators in coal generally to look forward to this anticipated demand from abroad for what can be supplied only from here. The demand for fuel can be met by all the other coal fields of the country; but that for gas coal must be met here, and here only. It will not come in a day, nor rapidly; but it will and must come. No one need build castles in the air, based in dreams of enhanced prices and rapidly realized fortunes, growing out of this new current of trade; but every thinking man will lay up these facts in his memory, and be prepared for what the future must inevitably develop.

BISHOP WILBERFORCE.

Few readers probably need to be told that Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, whose death by a fall from his horse, was announced yesterday, was the son of the celebrated philanthropist, William Wilberforce. Born in 1805, he was made Dean of Westminster in 1845; was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in the same year, and was translated to the Bishopric of Winchester in 1869. At the time of the last, and the yield is consequently much better. In the region immediately around this city, the hay crop is short and deficient, although not more so than in 1872, but in those sections that were visited with showers during the dry period, it is better than last year. Corn, however, is everywhere backward, and the oats crop is very short in the straw, as well as deficient in the grain. The corn may yet catch up, with good growing weather, but the cold nights which have characterized the season thus far have not been favorable to its rapid growth. Potatoes, through fear of the potato bug, which worked such ruin last year, were not so largely planted as usual; but the bug has not been as destructive as was expected, and we may therefore reasonably look for a yield equal to last year's. Taken altogether, the general crop throughout Western Pennsylvania cannot be said to be a good one, or up to the average; but is better than that which preceded it. The production of fruit, however, is very short whilst that of 1872 was very full.

"Who is running this thing?" The two fragments or fractions of the Democracy of Ohio, the "regulars" and the Allen county "economists" both claim to be the leaders. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, for instance, asserts that "the 30th of July must be kept sacred with the 6th of August, or march to nothing." That is, the "regulars" must lead or there will be a "row." The Allen county fanatics do not appear to have any newspaper organ in Ohio, but have to depend upon the Chicago *Times* to grind out the music for them, which it does in manner and style as follows, to wit, viz:

> "Now, if the acts of July deserve above all things to march straight to perdition, the very best thing it can do is to 'right dress with the 6th of August. If 'the 30th of July' proceeds to execute this military movement at the command of the drill-sergeants of legislatures, it will soon find itself simply a part of a new ornithorhynchus,—a new organized contradiction,—without a solitary pronounced principle, or a single consecrated purpose, save that of the latter part of the contradiction, which is identical with that of one Judas, who was 'a thief, and carried the bag.' If 'the 30th of July' understands itself, it will make a distinct issue with the commandment of the objects, and then invite any one who chooses to 'right dress' with it."

Considering that the Allen county movement has not been responded to in any other county, has no organ, and is the mere experiment of a handful of adventurous politicians, this claim that it shall have the lead, that it shall "run the thing," and that the "regulars," constituting the great body of the opposition, shall fall in at the tail, is both ridiculous and preposterous. If the "regulars" have one particle of spirit left in them, they will resent this impudent attempt to transfer them, bag and baggage, to the camp of a contemptibly small and newly-formed organization, and will keep the running of this thing in their own hands.

A correspondent of the New York *Express*, writing from Virginia, says:

> "Political equality necessitates to some extent social equality, and social equality eventually leads to amalgamation, or a mixture of the races—a double sin on the part of the white man, a sin against God and a sin against the purity and integrity of his own race."

Political equality does *not* necessitate social equality. There is, in fact, no such thing as social equality. The political equality which prevails among the white race does not carry with it anything that can be tortured into the semblance of social equality, and there is no reason, even if such a thing as social equality existed, why political equality between the whites and blacks should carry with it any other results than among the whites exclusively. Equal rights in public conveyances, hotels and all public amusements is not social equality, social life being private, and social equality, under individual control. As to "amalgamation," *that* was the sin of slavery and its natural result. The people of Virginia felt no fear of it so long as the negro was a slave, and they could sell their half and quarter blood children in the Southern slave markets. They saw that frequently, and profited by it, without a word of reproof. Why, then, complain of it now? It was the product of the political *in*-equality between the races, and not of their equality; and we venture to guess that, in Virginia, there has been much less of it since emancipation than before. Even the correspondent from which we have quoted admits that the breach between the two races grows wider and wider—each taking its own course and keeping clear of the other. There are separate churches, separate schools, and separate relations for each; but this separate condition of the two races does not necessarily involve hostility between them. There is mutual and friendly co-operation and intercourse, but the two remain as distinct as day and night; and there is much more danger that the two races will gradually drift wider

BOATING AND STUDY.

There is, we suppose, no good reason for the apprehension that boating is destined to become the chief occupation of students in American colleges. The indications which just at present point so strongly in that direction are, no doubt, fallacious. A contest of whatever kind seldom fails to excite interest in pugnacious human nature; and a contest in which so many antagonists took part as in the late boat race at Springfield, necessarily awakens a degree of enthusiasm in great multitudes. Then, some of the newspapers which have given so large a proportion of their columns to the struggle doubtlessly did so on principle. The editors did not take public interest in the subject for granted, but rather the contrary, and in the belief that boating is a good thing for students, unselfishly devoted their papers to the purpose of stirring popular enthusiasm in its behalf. No serious evils are likely we fancy to result from the extraordinary appeal. The American people are too busy in the pursuit of fortune to become deeply interested in any amusement which makes such heavy demands upon both time and muscle, and in the future, as heretofore, boating will continue to afford pastime to only a few amateur oarsmen. There is therefore no real danger that the young men sent to college for the cultivation of their minds will be subjected to the temptation which, in the opinion of some, threatens to substitute physical for mental education as the great object of a college course. And unsustained by the enthusiasm of the nation or of friends and relatives at home, college students may be reasonably expected to restrain their nautical devotion within the limits marked out by good sense and a decent attention to more important matters.

Boating furnishes excellent exercise for students, as while imposing needful exertion on the muscles and stirring the blood, it also employs without fatiguing the mind. And regular exercise is essential to health and successful study. The repetition of the platitude is excused by the notorious neglect with which the commonplace is treated even by American students not addicted to excessive labor of the brain. As exercise, boating may be made to answer excellent purposes. But the notion that American students will be benefited by the fashion of boat-racing is a wild delusion. Even in England, though boating men sometimes take high rank in their studies, that is not the rule; ordinarily oarsmen who win races are poor scholars. Young Americans are less likely than young Englishmen to combine successfully the two pursuits. They cannot engage in the occupation of boating for mastery without neglecting their college studies, and honors in both will rarely be taken by an American student, it is safe to predict. Professor Crowell, of Amherst, testifies that boating has interfered seriously with study in his department during the late session, and probably it would not be easy to show that the students who neglected the proper business of the place have derived any compensatory advantages in either health or true spirit. In fact, the severe exertion which wins or strives to win a race is not the sort of boating exercise most favorable to health and prosperous study.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One profession (says *Punch*) is safe from the invasion of woman. She may enter the army, but it is impossible that she can man the navy.

A question having been raised in regard to the matter, the Comptroller of the Currency decides that postage on official communications to his office by National banks must be paid by the latter institutions. In other words, official stamps will not be furnished the banks.

The just published Hartford city directory represents the manufacturing capital of that city as $17,600,000.

A Rhode Island paper, describing a pic-nic, says: "After this a bountiful supply of tongue and other excellent game, including ice cream, was duly dispersed of."

Some Illinois papers, which have been in the habit of publishing the railway time tables gratuitously, have dropped them since the roads announced that there would be no more dead heading on their part.

"As sociable as a batch of candidates two weeks before an election," is the latest way of expressing the fact that a man is good natured and pleasant.

The cattle in some of the upper counties of South Carolina are suffering from a disease resembling diphtheria.

The report from the Maine hay crop is to the effect that the quantity will be a good average, and that the quality has never been surpassed in the knowledge of hay makers in the State.

It is impossible to read our daily exchanges without a suspicion that many editors have been taking their families on a summer excursion. The "baggage smashers" are undergoing the pitiless pelting of all the pungent epithets editorial brains can concoct. One of the mildest and most innocent, and the favorite to begin a tirade with, is to call them "fiends."

The four National Homes for Disabled Soldiers at Milwaukee, Dayton, Tagus and Augusta, are in a flourishing condition, having in the aggregate 4,000 inmates.

All our exchanges are full of precautions against cholera. Taking all the advice given, we learn that if a man eats nothing, drinks no liquors, drinks no ice water, drinks no warm water, drinks nothing else, wears flannel, bathes three times a day, keeps his back yard clean, pays his taxes, avoids water, drinks brandy, eats ripe fruit, wears nothing, does not smoke, and follows such other methods of prevention as his common sense may dictate, he need have no fears of cholera.

The owners of the new glass works at New Albany, Ind.,—the only place in the United States where plate glass is made—recently brought over a number of skilled workmen from England, paying their traveling expenses, and last week completed their buildings. When all this expense had been incurred, they were informed last Tuesday that their skilled workmen had struck and left the town. This closes the new works.

Senator Ingalls offers, as a special premium, to be contested for at the Northern Kansas District Fair, $50 for the largest and best collection of Kansas fruit.

A practical test of the development of the Turkish stage, and of its popularity, is that a benefit of the Questh Pacha Theater realized £1,700 for the new Turkish College, which has been founded to supply the Western Public School system, with provision for boarders.

A woman at Carrolton, Michigan, lost her leg lately in attempting to save a lame goose from being run over by a locomotive. She made matters worse, for now there are two lame geese.

It is announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will soon begin to run trains between Rochester and Washington daily. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company succeed to the property of the Northern Central, and its cars run over the New York Central between Canandaigua and Rochester.

During the year 1872 there were in operation in the United States 313 paper mills, owned by 265 firms, and of an estimated value of over $25,000,000, in addition to these there are 39 mills now in the course of construction. The mills employ 13,420 male and 2,700 female hands, besides 920 children, at a total of 23,042 laborers, whose wages amount yearly to the large sum of nearly $10,000,000. Their product amounted last year to 317,287 tons, valued at $166,478,925.

The well-known French physicist, M. Jhnin, has constructed a magnet of extraordinary carrying power. Artificial magnets have not hitherto been made to carry more than four or five times their own weight, but this magnet is able to sustain upwards of twenty-two times its own weight. A great number of thin, well-magnetized plates are used in its construction, instead of the thick plates generally employed.

The Belgian government has recently ordered securely locked letter boxes to be placed in all the insane asylums of the country, public or private, in positions where they will be easily accessible to all the inmates. Each box is to contain such complaints and suggestions to be made to the authorities in a way independent of any of the officers or attendants. The complaints made are investigated, and if any one asserts that he is sane he is ordered to be examined by medical experts.

It is said that a young gentleman of Neosho, Mo., accepted an invitation to read the Declaration of Independence on a patriotic meeting somewhere in the country on the Fourth, and on going to the designated place had neglected to provide himself with a copy thereof. Mounting the stand, however, an article was furnished him by some one in attendance, which he read nearly through to the wondering crowd before he discovered it to be the Declaration of Principles as enunciated in the platform of the Charleston Convention of 1860.

It will cost the black-eyed son of Italy $100 to torture his violin or pick his tuneful harp upon the streets of Detroit for the future.

Husbands will need to be particularly circumspect in the future. A lady in Aurora, Ill., has sued her husband for divorce, based upon the revelations of the spirits. The latter have informed her that her husband is not what he ought to be, and on their testimony she has gone to law about it. Whether these witnesses will be found competent to testify in an earthly court of justice will doubtless depend largely on the religious views of the jury and the lodge. In the meantime the husband has cited his wife to appear in Court and answer to the charge of insanity, and "great interest" is manifested in both cases.

Strawberry growers in the vicinity of Racine, Wis., complain that their crop was not only short this season, but that the plants in many cases are dying. Ted, the only visible cause of this trouble seems to be a very active little yellow-headed, cinnamon-colored worm, about half an inch in length. This worm seems to have a means of folding the leaves, bringing the two sides of the upper surface together, and attaching them by a sort of gummy web. The leaves wither and finally the plant dies. One of our subscribers writes us that the short crop and subsequent death of the plants are by many attributed to the dry weather, but that in his judgment they are caused by this worm. It presents a good case for entomological investigation.

The difference between the cost of narrow-gauge railroads and the ordinary four feet eight and a half inch gauge is rather more than most people imagine; that is, if we are to take the word of a writer in the *Engineer*. There are now fifteen narrow-gauge railroads in operation in the United States, having seven hundred miles of track, and there are no less than twenty organizations and eight companies in process of construction. These roads have been planned and constructed in the past two years. The cost through a level country is about $10,000 a mile, including equipment and rolling stock, while the broad gauge costs from $35,000 to $45,000 per mile.

The Chicago *Journal* suggests to the railway companies which, in order to make the new law odious, are putting up their freight rates the unreasonable figures, that they are making a very great mistake against themselves as well as the public. The *Journal* instances as a result of this policy, the fact that a merchant at Oswego, Kendall county, forty-six miles from Chicago, has established a line of wagons to that city to haul produce to market, and, as the result of the experiment, finds that he makes a save ing of over $10 per wagon-trip as compared with the railway freight charges on the same goods.

The *Financial Chronicle* states that much public anxiety is elicited in New York by the fact that several of the banks lend on gold, and then count this same gold collateral in their reserves just as if it belonged to the bank, and was its own property. Several millions of gold are said to be carried in this way, and the public attention which has been so conspicuously directed to the practice may make some of the banks less disposed to enlarge their lines of discount.

The mortality of New York city for the week ending on Saturday last was 395—an increase of 26 deaths, or nearly five per cent, more than the previous week. Dr. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, was unable to explain this frightful increase; but the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent charges the larger proportion of it to the greater prevalence of diarrhœal diseases. The births registered for the week numbered 482 and the marriages 129.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* expresses the opinion that money will be easy, and that the fall trade of the metropolis will be good. This anticipation, it says, is giving an active impulse to various new enterprises, especially those of railroads, which are reviving after long depression.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets
Born in the wildwood,
Sweetly illustrating
Innocent childhood!
Shy as an antelope,
Brown as a berry,
Free as the mountain air,
Romping and merry!

Blue eyes and hazel eyes
Peep from the hedges,
Shaded by sun-bonnets
Frayed at the edges!
Up in the apple trees,
Heedless of danger,
Manhood in embryo
Stares at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch,
Seeking for berries;
Under the orchard tree,
Feasting on cherries;
Tramping the clover blooms
Down 'mong the grasses;
No voice to hinder them,
Dear lads and lasses!

Dear little innocents,
Born in the wildwood:
O that all little ones
Had such a childhood!
God's blue spread over them,
God's green beneath them;
No sweeter heritage
Could we bequeath them!
—*Rural New Yorker.*

PERSONAL.

Eli Perkins writes from Saratoga to the *Graphic*: Mrs. Chancellor Walworth must be eighty years old. Her hair is silvered, but she is still a beautiful woman—one of the most beautiful old ladies I ever saw. She is one of those dressy, well-preserved Southern ladies, like Sallie Ward and Madame Le Vert.

Mr. Hiltz, a farmer of Milan township, DeKalb county, Illinois, died last week of potato bug poison. He filthily picked the bugs from the vines and killed them with his fingers, and by chewing tobacco at the same time, some of the improved compound—tobacco and potato bug—entered his stomach, and medicine being useless, he died in great agony.

Jack Caldwell sent a Detroit landlord a circular setting forth the virtues of a boarding house. The landlord took the first opportunity to forcibly express his opinion and in the scene which ensued bit off a portion of Jack's ear.

The income of Henry Ward Beecher, from all sources, amounts to $50,000 a year. Poor man!

Minnie Lecomte, an eccentric feminine Bohemian of Cincinnati, has removed to New York city, and supports herself by contributions, under different names, to the daily and weekly press. She is half an aborigine by birth, and has much of the restless and untrained spirit of the child of the forest, in spite of the influences of conventionality and civilization by which she has been surrounded.

Chicago has also its famed Asgaard, Xanjansteitz and Zyberchropp.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Director of Litchfield Observatory, sailed on Wednesday last, in the Silesia for Hamburg. He goes to attend the Convention of Astronomers, at which arrangements for observing the approaching transit of Venus are to be made.

Mr. John McCrilis, of Goshen, N. H., celebrated his one hundredth birthday on the 15th inst. He held a public reception, and among the thousand who visited him were ninety-one of his descendants.

A difficulty has arisen over the Mass that Verdi has undertaken to compose in memory of the late Manzoni. The clerical authorities at Milan decline to permit women to sing in it, and the Musical Gazette says that the maestro is not disposed to cut down his score to the standard of intelligence and ability possessed by boy choristers.

Disraeli says he shall circumnavigate the globe next year, if he is not made Premier. Make him a Premier, by all means.

Hermann Koontz is the editor of a New York "harper" who is flooding Vermont with "sawdust circulars," and notifying his correspondents that they should in "shoving the queer" "always abstain from the use of strong drink, for in that there be a great danger, as a person knows not what he might say when drunk."

At the dinner of the Alumni of Lafayette College the other day, Mr. John W. Hollenback, a member of the Board of Trustees was called upon to speak, and appealed to ex-Governor Pollock to respond for him. He complied, with the preliminary remark that as a lawyer he required pay for his services, and would, therefore, charge Mr. Hollenback for it, and pay the same into the treasury of the college. The fee has since been paid.

According to an account published in the New York *Daily Graphic*, of an interview with Edmonia Lewis, her mother was of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, and her father a colored man. She was born at Greenbush, N. Y., and lived with her tribe until she was thirteen years of age, when she was sent to the Oberlin Academy and Normal School, Ohio. Her first instructor in the sculptor's art was Mr. Brackett, of Boston, and in 1865 she was enabled to go to Rome, the sale of some copies of a bust of Col. Shaw, who fell during the war, furnishing the necessary means. She states her interest in and of sending to the Centennial Exposition a specimen of her work, upon which she will expend the utmost of her ability, but she intends sending it anonymously, so that it may be judged fairly, without favor or prejudice.

Enoch M. Powers, brother of Hiram Powers, who essayed the stage, and was afterwards a tenor singer, is a member of an Ethiopian minstrel troupe in New York, and earns a good salary. He appears under an assumed name.

"Burleigh," New York correspondent Boston *Journal*, writes that a book of several hundred pages is ready for the press, giving a new history of the origin of the Woodhill-Bowen-Beecher scandal, and of all the parties connected with it.

There was a pleasant incident connected with the recent celebration of their golden wedding by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson, of Marion, Mass. They formerly resided in Brooklyn, and many years ago Mr. Thompson noticed in the street of that city a German lad who was evidently in want. He took the boy home to his house, supplied his wants, gave him a home until a situation was found for him, and he was a worthy of the kindness shown, and rapidly made his way in the world, gaining an honorable name and a handsome fortune. A citizen of Lordsdale, but now in Europe, he has recalled to the friends of his dark days, and from him came the richest gift that marked the golden wedding.

A woman in Richmond, Va., turned her mother-who is more than ninety years old, out of doors on Monday, because she is old, useless, and expensive.

An Englishman, who is visiting this country on pleasure and in quest of information, writes to the New York *Sun* that he knows he has been very inquisitive, but that he always found "the Americans very polite in general. I must except, however, your government officials. The other day I sauntered into one of the large buildings on Broadway, Astor place. After posting my letter I sought information from the elevator boy about the arrival and departure of the foreign mails, &c., and finding him, as I supposed, a nice, agreeable young man, and the office quite deserted, I ventured a few more interrogations on domestic subjects, such as his mode of living, amount of salary, number of children, and other little harmless topics, when he suddenly pulled out his portmonnaie and handed me a little card, which I presumed to be an invitation to join his domestic circle, when to my astonishment I discovered that the figure of a corpse lying in his coffin, with these words inscribed, 'This man was killed to death.' I need not tell you that I vacated the premises immediately; and having since learned that the course pursued is authorized by the undertakers, I really think I have deemed it necessary to ask the intervention of my minister; and while the latter is perusing and conducting the diplomatic correspondence attending the insult, I keep it my duty to let the facts inform the public, in order that they may see for themselves what sort of people are employed by law out of money arising from their pockets through unjust taxation and incivility."

WM. STOUGHTEN,
PROPRIETOR.

Bad for a Religious Community.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that the *nenditta*, which we thought was confined to Corsica has been transplanted to Louisiana, where it flourishes in bloody vigor. He says: "We have a worse evil. If there is a worse, in Louisiana, than duelling, and that is the terrible family feuds or *nenditta* which results in almost total annihilation of the males of families and relations, and pay the same into the treasury of the college. The fee has since been paid.

According to an account published in the New York *Daily Graphic*, of an interview with Edmonia Lewis, her mother was of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, and her father a colored man. She was born at Greenbush, N. Y., and lived with her tribe until she was thirteen years of age, when she was sent to the Oberlin Academy and Normal School, Ohio. Her first instructor in the sculptor's art was Mr. Brackett, of Boston, and in 1865 she was enabled to go to Rome, the sale of some copies of a bust of Col. Shaw, who fell during the war, furnishing the necessary means. She states her interest in and of sending to the Centennial Exposition a specimen of her work, upon which she will expend the utmost of her ability, but she intends sending it anonymously, so that it may be judged fairly, without favor or prejudice.

Enoch M. Powers, brother of Hiram Powers, who essayed the stage, and was afterwards a tenor singer, is a member of an Ethiopian minstrel troupe in New York, and earns a good salary. He appears under an assumed name.

"Burleigh," New York correspondent Boston *Journal*, writes that a book of several hundred pages is ready for the press, giving a new history of the origin of the Woodhill-Bowen-Beecher scandal, and of all the parties connected with it.

There was a pleasant incident connected with the recent celebration of their golden wedding by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson, of Marion, Mass. They formerly resided in Brooklyn, and many years ago Mr. Thompson noticed in the street of that city a German lad who was evidently in want. He took the boy home to his house, supplied his wants, gave him a home until a situation was found for him, and he was a worthy of the kindness shown, and rapidly made his way in the world, gaining an honorable name and a handsome fortune. A citizen of Lordsdale, but now in Europe, he has recalled to the friends of his dark days, and from him came the richest gift that marked the golden wedding.

A woman in Richmond, Va., turned her mother-who is more than ninety years old, out of doors on Monday, because she is old, useless, and expensive.

An Englishman, who is visiting this country on pleasure and in quest of information, writes to the New York *Sun* that he knows he has been very inquisitive, but that he always found "the Americans very polite in general. I must except, however, your government officials. The other day I sauntered into one of the large buildings on Broadway, Astor place. After posting my letter I sought information from the elevator boy about the arrival and departure of the foreign mails, &c., and finding him, as I supposed, a nice, agreeable young man, and the office quite deserted, I ventured a few more interrogations on domestic subjects, such as his mode of living, amount of salary, number of children, and other little harmless topics, when he suddenly pulled out his portmonnaie and handed me a little card, which I presumed to be an invitation to join his domestic circle, when to my astonishment I discovered that the figure of a corpse lying in his coffin, with these words inscribed, 'This man was killed to death.' I need not tell you that I vacated the premises immediately; and having since learned that the course pursued is authorized by the undertakers, I really think I have deemed it necessary to ask the intervention of my minister; and while the latter is perusing and conducting the diplomatic correspondence attending the insult, I keep it my duty to let the facts inform the public, in order that they may see for themselves what sort of people are employed by law out of money arising from their pockets through unjust taxation and incivility."

WM. STOUGHTEN,
PROPRIETOR.

DRY GOODS.

AT
McKEE'S
(Old Barker's Establishment),
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
IN
LOW PRICES
AND
NEW GOODS.
50 Pieces New Grenadines.
100 PIECES NEW LAWNS.
10 Cases Polka Dot Prints.
FINE NEW SWISSES.
NEW NAINSOOKS
ALSO FRESH SUPPLY OF
SUMMER SUITS
AND
MOSQUITO BARS.
ALL GOODS NEW AND OF
LATEST STYLES.
A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street.

Great Closing-Out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public

Notes, Stocks and Bonds.

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.

Especial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising seven of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, R. S. VAUGHAN, DANIEL SUCKER, G. S. FITTERMAN, PHILIP BAUSIL.

HENZ SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY WILSON, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 21, 1873.

We give herewith the Connecticut Usury law, for which reason it might have been taken from the Black Letter volumes of the middle ages:

New act of June, 1873—

SECTION 1. No person, savings bank, banking association or incorporated institution in this State, upon any contract for the loan or forbearance of goods, wares, or merchandise, or any property whatever, shall take, directly or indirectly, any greater rate of interest than six dollars for the forbearance of one hundred dollars for one year, and at the rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time.

SEC. 2. Every person, or incorporated institution, which shall take, accept, or receive, by means of any bargain, loan, exchange, conveyance, or otherwise, more than the sum or value aforesaid for the forbearance of one hundred dollars in money, or other property of that value, for one year, and at that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time, shall forfeit the value of the money, or other property so taken, accepted or received for such forbearance, to any person who shall, within one year thereafter, sue therefor, and prosecute his suit to effect.

SEC. 3. Section six of an act entitled "An act to prevent usurious taking of money," passed in 1858, except so far as the same relates to savings banks, savings institutions and building associations.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall not affect any contract or suit now pending; and shall take effect from its passage.

Sections of old law still in force, save as limited above:

SEC. 8. All contracts for the loan of money which have been made or may be made in this State, either by incorporated banks or banking institutions, or by any incorporated institution in this state, or by individuals, in which the rate of interest is reserved or shall be calculated according to the standard last above in force or in which a greater rate is provided than the laws of the State shall have been complied with in all other respects, and no pleas of usury shall bar any claim founded thereon, shall be valid.

SEC. 9. No contract shall be deemed usurious by reason of the borrower's paying, or agreeing to pay, the taxes assessed and paid upon the sum loaned, or the insurance upon the estate mortgaged to secure the same. General taxation of like kind is consistent, title 66.

One of the most objectionable features of the new law is the clause of section second which allows any person within a year after the transaction, which is claimed to be usurious, to begin suit in his own name to recover the value of the interest taken. This will undoubtedly give employment to all the sneaks and informers of the State, and doubtless draw from neighboring States a large importation of that worthy class of individuals that prey upon the public by blackmailing. We congratulate the business men of Connecticut upon the prospect opened for them through the wisdom of their Legislature.

Last winter in our frequent reference to the Usury law when it was before the Legislature of this State, we thought that the best way to show the absurdity of the law as it stood, was to extend its provisions to all property—not confining it alone to money, but make it include usury for houses and horses and cattle. Making it illegal to take more than a stipulated rate for the rental of a house of given value, or for the use of a horse for a specified number of hours. This *fanatic ad absurdum* has been reached by the Connecticut Legislature; for note the wording of the first section. It forbids the loan of money, *merchandize or any property whatever for more than the value of seven dollars* for the forbearance for one year. Hereafter, if the law is enforced, no person or corporation may hire out to another any money, horses, carriages, machinery or real estate, "or any property whatever," at a rate exceeding seven per cent. on its valuation, without violating the law and subjecting himself to the forfeiture of the whole interest or rental, to be recovered by anybody who chooses to sue for it within one year after. We can hardly call this a relict of barbarism, for it bears date June, 1873, but it is certainly a revival of the spirit of the dark ages.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
1881		
1864		
1865		
1865, new		
1867		
1868		
10-40s		
New 5s		
Coupon 6s		
Currency 6s		
Tennessee, old		
Tennessee, new		
South Carolina, July		
North Carolina, old		
North Carolina, new		
Missouri 6s		

—James T. Brady & Co., corner o' Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Gold		
United States 6s, 1881		
United States 5-20s, 1865		
United States 5-20s, 1864		
United States 5-20s, 1865		
United States 10-40s		
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		
Currency 6s		

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 21, 1873.	10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Canton						
Consolidated Virginia Telegraph	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Pacific Mail	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Quicksilver	27	27	27	27	27	27
Wells Fargo Express						
Adams Express	94	94	94	94	94	94
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Non Guar						
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and N. W. pref.	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Erie	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Erie Preferred	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½
Fort Wayne	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Toledo and Wabash	41	41	41	41	41	41
Union Pacific	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Chicago and Alton pref.						
Illinois Central Scrip						
Harlem						
New Jersey Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
C. C. and I. C.						
Hannibal and St. Joseph	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Ins Montana						
Atlantic Mail						

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54½	Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Reading	35¾	Pennsylvania Coal	45¼
United Companies	37¾	Elmira R. R.	72
Oil Creek	27	A. V. R. R. 7 bds	93
Lehigh Valley	61¾	Central Transportation	47¼

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for 1 per cent. cash bonus on 30 days' time, and ½ to 2 per cent. bonus on 60 days, at points varying from the market price of the securities named as follows:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central & Hudson	¾ to ⅞	below 1 to 1¼ above
C. C. & I. C.	⅝ to ¾	" ⅞ to 1 "
Consolidation Coal	— to —	1¾ to 2 "
Pacific Mail	¾ to ⅞	1 to 1¼ "
Han. & St. Jo.	⅜ to 2⅝	⅝ to 3 "
Harlem R. R.	⅜ to 1	2¼ to 4 "
Lake Shore	⅛ to ¼	1¼ to 1½ "
N. J. Southern	— to —	1⅜ to 2 "
Northwestern	⅛ to ¼	⅝ to 1 "
Ohio & Mississippi	⅜ to 1	1⅜ to 1¾ "
Pacific Mail	¾ to 4	4 to 5 "
Rock Island	⅜ to ⅝	⅝ to 1 "
St. Paul	⅛ to ⅜	1⅜ to 1¾ "
Union Pacific	⅛ to ¼	⅝ to 1 "
Wabash	⅛ to 1⅛	⅜ to 2⅜ "
Western Union	⅛ to ¼	⅜ to 1 "
5 days	¼ to ⅜	⅝ to 1⅛ "
10 "	⅜ to ½	1 to 1½ "
30 "	1 to 1⅛	1 to 1⅛ "

The above rates imply first class names.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 21, 1873.

REMARKS—The week opens up about as it closed on Saturday.

The activity noted in the flour market still continues, and some choice brands are sold ahead.

There is quite a stir in the grain market, and wheat, corn and oats are in demand, buyers advancing on purchases and holders ship and asking higher figures.

There seems to be a better feeling in the markets all around, and we hope to chronicle a renouncement of the stagnation that has for months filled the ranks of the market, the prices being wholesale unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—$ 50; XX $60; pearls, $65; 1 car, $64½.

BEANS—Prime, $2 50@2 60; choice, $2 gals, $2½; bbls, 45 gals, $4½; bbls, 46 gals, $5.

BUTTER—Sales at 20@25c, as to quality.

CHEESE—Common sorts at 8½c; reduced 6c; goto 9½@9½c; prime, 10c; extreme 10½@11c; sutrate soda 4½@5c; block lead 6c.

APPLES—Receipts 90 bbls. The market is fully supplied, and we are reported sales at $2 50@2 60 per bbl, in small lots.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts, pieces, 1,732; tierces, 200. Prices are somewhat irregular, as the reported quite active. We are reported sales as follows: Sugar cured Hams 16@17c; canvassed Hams 15@16c; sugar cured shoulders 11@12c; canvassed do 9½@c; rib sides 10½c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10½c; canvassed sides 10c; sugar cured hams 13½c; breakfast bacon 13½@14c; shoulders 10c; plain hams 12½c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in kegs, 10½c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10½; refined lard, in tubs and buckets, 10½c.

BEANS—Choice prime white navy at $2 30@2 75 by bushel.

CANDLES—Choice prime white navy at $2 30@2 75 by bushel.

CORN—Receipts 2,000 bushels. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of 2,000 bushels at 45c.

CORN MEAL—Receipts 200 bbls. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of 200 bbls at $3 50.

CORN—Receipts 2,000 bushels. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of 2,000 bushels at 45c.

CORN MEAL—Receipts 200 bbls. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of 200 bbls at $3 50.

COTTON—Receipts 2,000 bales. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of 2,000 bales at 20c.

COTTON YARNS—Receipts 200 bales. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of 200 bales at 20c.

COTTON GOODS—Receipts 200 bales. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of 200 bales at 20c

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Civil War in Spain.

BAYONNE, July 21.—The Carlist force which captured Rocadella is under the command of Don Alphonso, and comprises thirty-two hundred infantry, two hundred cavalry and three pieces of artillery. In consequence of the Carlist successes, the municipal authorities of Barcelona have organized a Committee of Safety, and are enrolling all men between the ages of twenty and forty.

MADRID, July 21.—Senor Ruiz Zorrilla, Minister of Ultramar, in Valencia, was assassinated during a local disturbance growing out of the recent elections.

The Carlists have seized and burned the town of Igualada.

Another "Scene" in the French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, July 21.—In the Assembly this afternoon Jules Favre attacked the home policy of the government. He wanted to know why the government, which punished with severity members of the Commune, permitted journals to insult ex-President Thiers with impunity. He also exposed and denounced the alliance between the Monarchists and Bonapartists. After a scene of great disorder, a vote of confidence in the government was adopted by an apparent majority of two hundred. The large majority on the vote of confidence is regarded as significant, and in connection with the vote by which the present government was called into being on the 24th of May, when President Thiers was defeated by only 14 votes.

Revolting Spanish Sailors Declared Pirates.

MADRID, July 21.—The crews of Spanish menof-war, Numancia, Vittoria, Mendez Nunez, Carlos V. and Isabella II. Carolina having revolted, the government has issued a proclamation declaring them pirates, and authorizing their capture and treatment as such. Admiral Lobo has gone on the high seas. Its decrees had also been issued dismissing from public service Generals Contreras and Topete, and Admiral Lobo, and offering the civil Governors of Cordova, Murcia, Pontevedra, Carthagena, Ferrol and Coruna, General Pavia has been appointed Captain General of Andalusia and Estramadura. The province of Alicante has declared against the Federal Republican canton. The majority in the Cortes propose to impose a sum of money on the rebellious cantons, and clearing the insurgent crews pirates. It is reported that Prim, a member of the International Society of Engineers, is in command of one of the Spanish menof-war.

The Tichborne Case Resumed.

LONDON, July 21.—The trial of the Tichborne claimant on a charge of perjury was resumed this morning, but almost immediately one of the jurors handed in a paper to the court, stating that another was necessary. The thermometer is eighty-five in the shade in London and vicinity.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—The American oriental Topographical Corps have sailed from this port, returning to the United States.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 21, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼; for account 92¾. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; ten-forties, 93½; ten-40s, 90¾; new 5-20s, 89¾. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £42,000. Rate of discount on three months bills in open market is ¾ per cent. below the bank rate. Tallow 40s 3d.

PARIS, July 21.—Rentes 58 francs 42 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9¾d.; Orleans 9¾; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and exports 4,000 bales; American 1,000 bales. July delivery from Savannah and Charleston 9⅞d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 10s. 7½d. Pork 72s. Bacon 32s. Lard 39s. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 37s 6d; short rib do 40s. Spirits petroleum 9½d; refined 13d.

ANTWERP, July 21.—Refined petroleum 39 francs.

DEFALCATION DETAILS.

The Brooklyn Trust Company Collapse—The Latest Developments.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Judge McCue, of Brooklyn, publishes a card, denying that the real estate transfer to his wife had anything whatever to do with the suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company, as it dates back to May 1st. The Judge says he does not believe there will be a total loss of capital, much less any loss to depositors.

The Secretary, M. T. Rodman, says as to some reports concerning himself, that he borrowed $10,000 from the company, for which he has deposited as security in Connecticut town bonds of the nominal value of $20,000, which are quoted in Wall street at 75 to 80 cents, so that the company cannot lose by the transaction. The name of Thomas H. Hodgson has been connected with the Secretaryship of the company. This is wholly a mistake.

The following are the latest facts and rumors: The capital stock of the company was $500,000, but this has been all absorbed, and $300,000 in excess of what may be considered worthless loans. The defalcation of Mills is now footed and foots $1,000. And therefore loans are $500,000; so the prospects of depositors realizing anything for some time is not considered very encouraging. It is reported to-day Mills stated to his son that he felt moved about his account in the Trust Company; that he had been forwarded to this place, and every train is filled with passengers. At present our depot accommodations are very limited; but commodious freight and passenger depots are in course of erection, and as Col. Phillips never does things by halves, we expect our railroad buildings will be in all respects an honor to our town and to the road. The work east ward is being rapidly completed, the track-laying and ballasting-outfitting under the supervision of Mr. J. L. Murphy, who believes in progressing work with dispatch. An excellent driving road has been built to the depot, and omnibusses and carriages run to and from the depot.

The march of improvement goes steadily onward in our midst. Many new buildings are going up, and some really elegant dwellings are in course of erection. Tradesmen are taking advantage of the new railroad facilities, and are not only manufacturing to "wait for a rise," and business generally is good. Building lots in other portions of the town and notice quite a large number of strangers visiting our place, with a view to locating, and since there is a direct railroad communication between your city and Brookville, Pittsburgh will be brought within a few hours' transit. The fact is our place is pure and healthy, the water is fine, the surrounding hills and valleys are beautiful, and we have good hotels to accommodate all who wish to take a run up here among the hills, and there is no danger of being stagnated with mildews, for we are a live, wide-awake community, and the "dry rot" element is conspicuous by its absence. Our merchants are gentlemanly and accommodating, and the Mansion House and Brookville Hotel are kept in a manner that would do credit to any city. Our Presbyterian brethren have just completed a fine church edifice, and the Methodists are now building one of brick, which will be a credit to the town. Our Catholic friends have also in these days of hard times, when so much is being said about "Peter's pence," and the Pope's temporal power, completed a fine church edifice, and the Baptists are now building one of brick. Our Lutheran friends have also a church edifice, and the Episcopalians are talking of building one. Our Union Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, and is numerously attended. Our Temperance Society is also in a flourishing condition, and numbers among its members many of our most influential citizens. Our Literary Society is also in a flourishing condition, and is doing much to promote literary taste among our young people. Our Brass Band is composed of musicians who are a credit to the town, and discourse excellent music. Our Fire Company is also in a flourishing condition, and is composed of active, energetic young men, who are ever ready to render assistance in case of fire. Our Cornet Band is also